

Supplement

TO
CORVALLIS GAZETTE.

VERY SATISFACTORY

NEW TARIFF LAW IS PLEASING ITS FRIENDS.

Treasury Figures Show It Is Productive of Increased Exports of American Products and Decreased Imports—“Retaliation” Measures Fail.

Showing Is Gratifying.

Special Washington correspondence:

The new tariff law continues to move smoothly so far as relates to farmers and also as relates to the revenues of the Government. A document just issued by the Treasury Department showing the September importations points out that there has been a marked falling off in the importations of numerous articles of farm produce compared with September of last year, while the exportation of the products of agriculture has increased very greatly despite the insistence of free traders that an increase in our tariff rates would damage our markets abroad. The September exportations of agricultural products amounted to \$74,261,573, against \$50,529,068 in the corresponding month last year. While the general exportations of domestic merchandise increased 25 per cent in September over those of the same month last year, the increase in farm products was even greater, being, as will be seen by the above figures, about 49 per cent. In September of 1897 agricultural products formed 72 per cent of the total exportations, while in September, 1896, they constituted but 67½ per cent of the total exportations. In importation of farm products there has been a marked decrease in many articles. The September importation of unmanufactured cotton fell off 55 per cent, being but 581,903 pounds, against 772,629 pounds in September of last year. The importation of flax, hemp and other vegetable fibers, unmanufactured, amounted to less than one-third of that of last year, being \$239,000 in value in September, 1897, against nearly \$1,000,000 in September, 1896. The importation of flax, which amounted to \$68,729 in September, 1896, dropped to \$41,639 in September, 1897. The manufacture of flax, hemp, jute, etc., imported in September, 1897, were but about one-half in value those of September, 1896, being but \$1,142,174, against \$2,139,350. The importations of sugar in September, 1897, amounted to less than \$2,500,000, against over \$8,000,000 in September, 1896, while those of vegetables dropped from \$148,345 in September, 1896, to \$89,994 in September of the present year. Of course, the most noticeable decrease is in wool, which fell from 4,735,476 pounds in September of last year to 2,505,673 pounds in September, 1897, while the manufacture of wool fell off in a much larger ratio, being in value but \$539,336 of the present year against \$2,099,161 in September, 1896.

In the matter of exports there has been a marked increase in almost every line of farm production. The September exportation of cattle amounted to \$3,272,368, against \$2,750,169 in September of last year. The value of the horses exported was \$678,492, against \$234,315 in the corresponding month of 1896. The exportation of barley amounted to \$1,044,822, against \$788,431 in September of last year. Corn, \$6,231,723, against \$3,492,612 in September of last year. The exportation of corn meal increased from \$47,536 in value to \$119,461; oats from \$201,677 to \$1,641,069 in September, 1897; oatmeal from 3,012,978 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,516,969 pounds in September, 1897. The exportation of rye practically doubled, being in value \$319,322 in September of last year, against \$62,140 in September of the present year. Of hops the exportation in September, 1897, was more than four times in value that of September, 1896, being \$55,265, against \$15,458. Of bacon the exportation in September, 1897, over 50,000,000 pounds, against 31,000,000 pounds in September of 1896. Of hams the pounds exported in September, 1897, was over 17,000,000, against 9,000,000 in September of last year, while the exportation of butter jumped from 3,494,532 pounds in September, 1896, to 5,933,467 pounds in September, 1897.

At the Treasury Department the new law is proving equally satisfactory. The receipts are steadily increasing, and for the month of November average fully a million dollars for each business day, while there is every reason to expect that the increase in the importation of manufactured articles and sugar which will come with the beginning of the new year will add from eight to ten million dollars per month to the receipts, thus bringing them above the requirements for the running expenses of the Government and putting the treasury again in a position to accumulate a sufficient surplus to carry on the business of the Government with safety and reduce somewhat at least the indebtedness incurred under the Wilson law by liberal contributions to the sinking fund and the creation of such a surplus as will be needed to meet the outstanding bonds when they fall due.

Another very satisfactory feature of the operations of the new law is found in the fact that nothing whatever has come of predictions made by the Democrats during the discussion in Congress of the Dingley bill to the effect that the enactment of the rates named in the bill would result in closing our markets in foreign countries. It will be remembered that numerous protests were made by the representatives of foreign countries to this Government with the implied threat that if the increased tariff was put on their goods it would be necessary for the Governments of those countries to enact retaliatory tariffs against our own goods, which they had been previously buying. There were thirteen of these countries making formal protests, and the following tables show our exportations to the thirteen countries during August and September of the present year under the Dingley law compared with August and September of last year under the Wilson law; also our importations from those countries in the months in question under the two laws:

Aug. & Sept., Aug. & Sept., 1896, under 1897, under

Exports to—

Austria-Hungary .. \$223,591 \$773,029

Belgium .. 5,149,519 11,089,540

Denmark .. 1,071,000 1,398,349

France .. 6,920,851 14,250,437

Germany	15,419,851	19,133,807
Italy	2,838,346	3,390,742
Argentina	1,417,948	1,341,522
Turkey	13,323	80,563
Japan	1,089,741	2,148,016
Switzerland	2,420	40,293
Great Britain	70,013,494	75,739,781
China	2,273,639	1,741,180
Greece	8,490	2,614

Totals

Aug. & Sept., Aug. & Sept., 1896, under 1897, under

Imports from—

Austria-Hungary .. \$1,529,347 \$589,186

Belgium .. 1,594,840 1,251,672

Denmark .. 13,069 32,554

France .. 9,256,981 8,290,295

Germany .. 17,006,803 9,103,072

Italy .. 2,243,350 2,940,657

Argentina .. 769,718 701,349

Turkey .. 648,060 544,616

Japan .. 2,429,261 2,013,344

Switzerland .. 2,137,903 1,227,657

Great Britain .. 10,088,443 12,288,583

China .. 2,616,198 2,748,054

Greece .. 67,597 74,106

Totals

\$59,545,404 \$44,013,583

The above tables show the utter fallacy of the Democratic predictions, for they show that not only have we curtailed our imports from those countries to a very large extent, but despite their threats, they have continued calmly buying our products and in greatly increased degree.

GEORGE MELVILLE.

What Caused the Change.

What does high-priced cattle and hogs mean? Simply that more people east of the Missouri river are eating meat. Why? Because they are earning wages. They are at work. The people who were idle under the Wilson tariff of the Popocrats are employed. The people who were employed under that tariff are getting higher wages. What caused the change? Faith of business men, capitalists, employers of labor and money, in the Republican party and its well-tried tariff policy.

The tariff nothing to do with it? It has everything to do with it. Canadian eggs and chickens are shut out on the north and Mexican cattle on the south. The American market for the American farmer, is the Republican principle, and it is working, as it always has worked, for the welfare of the nation. Pauper labor is shut out. Pauper made goods are shut out. The American market is reserved for the American laboring man and the American farmer, and both are realizing the benefits of this patriotic, business-like policy, tested and vindicated by American history for more than fifty years.

The Kansas farmer gives away cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, hay, eggs, butter and milk in every vote he gives for Bryanism, Populism or fusion. It is bad business. No level-headed farmer will permit the calamity orators for free silver and free trade to deceive him again and induce him by specious but false promises to vote away his own property and prosperity.—Topeka Capital.

Export of Corn.

Corn is about to become one of the food staples of Europe. In 1892, we exported 75,451,840 bushels of corn and 287,009 barrels of corn meal. In the last year we exported 17,619,365 bushels of corn and 45,263 barrels of corn meal.

As we are aware, Europe formerly had an intense prejudice against American corn, regarding it as unfit for human food. This prejudice was largely allayed by a commission sent to Europe during Harrison's administration for the purpose of introducing corn as a food. This commission gave lectures about corn, demonstrating its usefulness as a food by practical instruction in cooking. As a result of the work of this commission, a largely increased demand for corn was created. The business depression abroad, and the food shortage in many countries, has enabled corn as a cheap food staple to establish itself firmly as a permanent food. There will be an increasing foreign demand for it from now on, and the American overproduction will each year find more of a sale awaiting for it in European markets. This means a better price for the farmer. The commission, discontinued during Cleveland's administration, should be re-established in the interest of the American farmer.—Exchange.

Practical and Prudent Protection.

In our manufacture we start with the advantage of having our raw material ready at hand, while England must go thousands of miles for every cotton ball she spins. We can produce all the wool, cotton, woods and metals required for any and every variety of manufacture. It is, therefore, clear that with these three natural advantages of food, fuel and raw material in available abundance, we only need favorable conditions of enterprise and competition to attain and maintain absolute supremacy in every line of human industry. These conditions can only be provided by the system of protection. This proposition requires no argument. It has been amply demonstrated by experience.

We require for continuous and increasing prosperity, not so much any particular tariff schedules, as the general, vital, conserving principle of protection, practically applied and prudently adjusted to the industries and interests of all sections and classes.—Wool Record.

It is Coming Along All Right.

Intelligent people understand that, as far as the new tariff is concerned, it is too early to forecast definitely what it will accomplish. It is true that it does not furnish sufficient revenue yet, but with the enormous anticipatory importations made while the Dingley bill was pending this was not to be expected. Moreover, it requires time for industry and trade to adjust themselves to the new conditions created by that enactment, a process that has been made doubly difficult on account of the devastating sale through which they have passed since the last inauguration of Mr. Cleveland. Before long people will be able to pass judgment intelligently on the tariff, and, unless all signs are amiss, experience will amply vindicate the wisdom and expediency of that measure.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Laugh on the Other Fellow.

Mr. Bryan boasting announced in his Ohio speeches that he had come to Ohio to “bury Mark Hanna.” This sounded very funny to the audience at the time, but the laugh was on the other side when it was discovered after the election that the counties in which he spoke increased their Republican majorities about one thousand votes over last year. It was another case of “he laughs best who laughs last.”

English Don't Like It.

The imports of linen goods from England were only 2,204,000 yards in September, 1897, against 6,087,000 yards in September, 1896; the importation of jute piece goods in September, 1897, was 6,282,160, against 9,166,400 in September,



THE NEW CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

THE new Congressional Library is one of the greatest architectural achievements of the century and is without exception the most magnificent building of its kind in the world. It is twenty-four years since the idea of the building was conceived and ten years since its erection was actually commenced by the tearing down of the seventy or more buildings which occupied its site. This palace for books is a monument to American advancement in building design and art. It is strictly American. American architects and designers, American builders and American artists have done all the work upon it. Such shortcomings as may be found in it are to be laid at their doors, but to them is also due the originality of conception and excellence of execution which mark it out among other buildings of its kind in this country. At more than one time there seemed a possibility that much of the beauty of the design would be lost through changes in the arrangement or in detail. In the ten years consumed in its construction the library passed through numerous vicissitudes. John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, the original architects, were superseded by Brigadier General Thos. L. Casey, who employed Mr. Pelz to make the plans under the direction of B. K. Green. Later Edward P. Casey, Gen. Casey's son, took Mr. Pelz's place and carried on the work of the interior decoration. The death of Gen. Casey, before the completion of the building gave to Mr. Green the task of finishing his labors. But through these numerous changes the consistency of the design has been maintained. Each new architect has contented himself with carrying on the work of his predecessor instead of undoing it, and the building shows no evidence of its checkered architectural career.

The general form of the structure is rectangular. From the center of the pile rises the dome of the rotunda, but aside from this the stern regularity is almost unbroken. The four corners of the rectangle are emphasized by pavilions, and the entrance hall, in the center of the west side, is of the same form. Within the rectangle the building has the shape of a Greek cross, the center of which is marked by an octagonal rotunda or general reading room. The decoration is lavish, but everywhere governed by artistic conception. One arm of the Greek cross which forms the inner plan of the building is occupied by the entrance hall. The three others are devoted to the stack rooms. In these facilities are provided for shelving 2,000,000 volumes, with possibilities of further increasing that capacity to 4,500,000 volumes without encroaching upon the reading or working rooms. This total is about twice that of the library containing the largest collection of volumes in the world, the National Library of France. Elevators and pneumatic tubes and other mechanical carrying devices and a telephone are arranged so that the attendants in the stack rooms may be informed as to what is wanted in the central reading room and forward the books to the attendant there. There is also a tunnel from one building to the other without extra handling. In the main reading room the attendant occupies a box in the center of the space, so as to be easily accessible from all parts of the room. Around this the desks for readers are grouped in concentric circles. Besides the principal rooms of the main floor, there are offices for the librarian, catalogue and copyright rooms and records, special libraries and periodical rooms. In the basement below are rooms for clerical work, binding, repairing, receiving, printing, packing and mailing, and storerooms. To reach the second story it is necessary to return to the main entrance hall and mount the broad staircases. On this floor there are exhibition halls for rare books, curios, etchings, art works, engravings, photographs and the like. Of these the library already possesses an extensive collection, unseen for years because of lack of space for display. In the attic, with a restaurant are some minor offices. Throughout the whole building the decoration has not been stinted. All is of a high order, and a profusion of beauties may well be pardoned. The total cost of the building was \$4,350,000.

1896: that of silk broad stuffs 4,202 yards, against 9,833 in September of last year; that of woolen tissues 22,900 yards, against 650,000; that of worsted tissues 224,800, against 1,451,000, and that of woolen carpets 6,800 yards, against 47,400 in the corresponding month of last year. No wonder our English friends do not like the tariff of the Dingley law, and no wonder that the law is popular with our manufacturers and their employees.

Keeping Wealth Distributed.

Out in the Southwest, in one of the new settlements, the citizens resolved to take time by the forelock and avoid many of the heart-burnings that are common further east regarding the distribution of wealth. A citizen of that locality visiting the East was asked regarding the practical workings of this new theory in this community. He was questioned as to how they were getting along in making a reasonably fair average in the acquisition of wealth. He replied that they were getting along first rate. Don't you find some of your people more enterprising than others, have a better business capacity, and acquire more wealth than others? Yes, we find that out there. Don't you also discover that some of your people get up earlier in the morning than others, do more work than others, and so produce more? Yes, we find that there too. Then how in the world do you manage to keep things on the level with regard to the acquisition of property? Why, it is the simplest thing in the world. When we find a fellow getting ahead of the rest decidedly, we appoint a good-sized committee which will be able to meet the occasion, and send them out there to live with him until they eat him back.—From address of Secretary Wilson at Middlefield, O., Oct. 12, 1897.

More Democratic Tariff Bluster.

The wall of the free traders over the supposed increase in prices under the protective tariff is not fully justified by the facts. A recent investigation by the New York Tribune shows that the advance in the price of articles imported, basing the estimate on the net change in some thousands of articles, is less than 1 per cent. The Tribune finds in the same investigation that there is a marked increase in the prices of farm products generally. When the increase in earnings of those employed in the manufacturing lines and the increased profits which those engaged in agriculture make, are considered, it is easy to see that the slight increase in prices of the class of goods affected by the tariff is far more than balanced by the gain in earnings of those employed in producing and manufacturing.

Gradually Dropping It.

The friends of silver are becoming fewer and fewer. Senator Stewart has told the people that they may as well fall in line and get their share of prosperity, as it is useless to talk silver now; ex-Gov. Altgeld has dropped silver, and is said to be organizing a paper money party, and ex-Gov. Boies has denounced the 16 to 1 proposition as suicidal, in view of the great discrepancy between the coinage ratio and the commercial ratio of silver. Many other Democrats, being greenbackers at heart, have advocated free silver as simply a stepping stone to true fiatism, and now that free silver is becoming so unpopular, they are gradually dropping it.

Free Silver Club Deserts Bryan.

The Canton, O., Free Silver Club has decided to abandon the Democracy and cast its lot with the Populist party. This club, which was denominated the “Bryan Free Silver Club of Canton, Ohio,” was one of the strongest silver organizations in the State last year, and an active supporter of Bryan's presidential candidacy. Its renunciation of the Democracy and transfer of allegiance to the Populist party is therefore the more significant.

Wise Words of Justice Field.

People who are railing against the United States courts and their methods would do well to read what retiring Justice Field said of that highest of all United States tribunals, the Supreme Court, after more

GREAT PRODUCTIVE POWERS.

Results of Protection as Pointed Out by an English Statistician.

It is a singular fact that the people of the United States are more indebted to an English writer than to any American for information concerning the industrial and commercial resources and progress of their country. The papers published by Mr. Mulhall during the past ten or twelve months have been a revelation to even the most intelligent Americans of a vastness of wealth and power in the United States of which they had no previous conception. In the “North American Review” for November Mr. Mulhall presents an interesting summary of the results of American trade for thirty years, in which he says: “The world is only beginning to have evidence of the enormous productive power of the United States.”

Our farms, he says, raise food for 100,000,000 of persons every year. He shows that in twenty years our production of grain has increased 77 per cent and that of meat 72 per cent. In the same time the cotton crop in the South has increased 125 per cent, and that, it seems to us, is quite sufficient to account for the low price of cotton as compared with other great staples. It is probable that the people of the cotton States would have been more prosperous had they been content with less increase of production. Mr. Mulhall does not find any indication that our resources are approaching a period of depletion, but confidently predicts that our exports of food and cotton will increase with our growth in population. This increase in our exportation has been coincident with a wonderful development in our internal trade, which, Mr. Mulhall says, “is the best gauge of national progress, because it reflects the power, energy and resources of a people.”

Our free trade friends will not fail to note the significant fact that all this advance in both foreign and domestic trade has been accomplished under protective tariffs. And if they are disposed to argue that agricultural exports are not a proof of the benefits of protection, we have only to say that our exports of manufactured articles are attaining a splendid growth. And they owe that growth to the policy that has built them up not less than to natural advantages. In spite of the superiority of our natural resources, it would have been impossible to have attained prominence in manufacturing under free trade or “a tariff for revenue only.” Without protection we should have been principally engaged in raising food to exchange for the products of European factories, and our population and wealth would have made comparatively small gains. Our internal trade is, as Mr. Mulhall says, “the best gauge of national progress,” and its marvelous growth is largely due to the policy that has kept the home market for the benefit of our own people. It is far more important than foreign markets for our factories, but we need not make a choice between the two. We have one and are steadily gaining in the other.—Washington Post (Dem.).

Exports Increase Under Protection.

Statistician Mulhall announces that while the population of the United States has increased 58 per cent in the last twenty years, the value of her exports has risen 175 per cent, or three times as fast as the population, yet practically all of this has happened under a protective tariff, which the free traders have insisted was unfavorable to foreign and advantageous commercial relations abroad.

Can We Produce Our Own Sugar.

Secretary Wilson, the head of the Department of Agriculture, continues his practical work in pointing out to the farmers of the United States the importance of supplying from their own production the \$400,000,000 worth of articles for which we send this amount of money abroad every year. One hundred million of this is for sugar and the remainder for hides, fruits, wines, animals, rice, flax, cheese, grains of various sorts and other articles which can be produced by the farmers of this country. His annual report, which has just been presented to the President, states that his experiments thus far with the sugar beet convince him that the people of the United States can readily produce all their own sugar, while nearly all of the other articles of agricultural production can also be grown by them.

Large Increase in Money.

The October statement of the Treasury Department shows that the money in circulation to-day is, in round numbers, \$100,000,000 in excess of one year ago. Curiously, more than one-half of this increase is in gold. The following table, issued by the Treasury Department on Oct. 1, 1897, compared with Oct. 1, 1896:

	Oct. 1, 1896.	Oct. 1, 1897.
Gold coin	\$528,068,753	\$478,771,490
Stand. alt. do.	57,145,770	56,513,178
Subsidiary silver	61,176,415	60,228,288
Gold certificates	26,898,559	28,738,659
Sil. certificates	374,620,299	354,431,474
Treas. notes, act July 14, '90 ..	89,816,093	88,964,047
U. S. notes	251,795,544	249,547,300
Cur'y certifs., act June 8, '72	52,825,000	34,306,000
Nat. bank notes	226,404,135	220,804,563
Totals	\$1,678,840,538	\$1,582,302,289

A Satisfactory Tariff Measure.

Congress will find no reason to regret its recent tariff work, when it comes together in December. The treasury receipts under the new law have now reached such a figure that it is perfectly apparent that the measure is going to be a success as a revenue producer. The earnings of the present month are running at the average rate of a million dollars for each business day, and when the increase which must come after the stocks of foreign wool, sugar and manufactures now in the country have been consumed, is realized, the revenues will be ample to meet the running expenses and restore some of the losses sustained under the Wilson law.

Postal Savings Bank.

The British postal savings banks are growing in favor with the English public. The last annual report of the department gives 6,852,035 as the number of depositors, this being one in every six persons of the population of the United Kingdom. Postal savings banks should be established in the United States with the least possible delay. The people are anxious for them, and that they would be a success there can be no doubt.—Exchange.

PARAGRAPHS WITH POINTS.

Brief Political Comment on Men and Public Affairs.

The proportion of those who fail to see the returning prosperity is estimated now at something less than one-fourth of one per cent.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture estimates the total value of Kansas agricultural products for 1897 to be \$170,000,000, the greatest since 1890.

Editor McLean of Washington, D. C., has surrendered his house in Cincinnati, rented temporarily for the Ohio campaign to “establish” residence in Ohio.

With only \$153,000,000 of silver coined by the United States mints last year the silverites cannot make out a strong case about “discrimination” against silver.

A free trade tariff: general depression and distress. A protective tariff: prosperity and plenty. This has been simply the history of the country since its first President.

The “Chinese wall,” due to the Dingley law, don't seem to be seriously interfering with our export trade. In fact, that trade is larger with the wall than it was without it.

Wheat has gone up again, but the calamities have some consolation left in the fact that the New England mackerel catch is 60,000 barrels short of that of a year ago.

The comparison between the railroad earnings and the bank clearances at the present time and one year ago indicates an astonishing change in the business of the country.

Indications in Washington tend to the probability of an early reopening of negotiations for the adoption of a treaty of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

What has become of the three Senators of the Capitol who went boldly forth to discover why Japan fell into the hands of the “money power” and abandoned the silver standard?

Wheat, silver and Bryan! Last year they all stood together, but they have since parted company, though Bryan has been trying to keep pace with silver in its downward course.

The total value of the agricultural products of Kansas for 1897, according to the report of the Board of Agriculture of that State, is \$176,000,000, the largest in the present decade.

“The first six months of the McKinley administration were the most disastrous in the history of the country.”—W. J. Bryan. This is well in line with most of Mr. Bryan's remarks.

The export trade continues heavy, notwithstanding the fact that a protective tariff law is in operation. It was 22 per cent larger in September, 1897, than it was in September, 1896.

“Uncle Hod” Boies continues to protest that he had nothing to do with the construction of the Chicago platform. There are others who wish that they were in a position to similarly assert.

With all the Democratic vituperations against the oppression and wickedness of the Dingley law, we haven't heard any wish expressed yet to return to the beneficent provisions of the Wilson law.

It is not known what amount Bryan received for his speeches in Ohio, but it is thought he made good terms in view of his willingness to accept payment in silver. McLean dislikes paying out gold.

The receipts under the Dingley law continue to increase month by month, and it seems likely that the prediction that it will meet all running expenses of the Government after January will prove true.

Still the Republican strength in the South continues to grow, and the latest and most notable addition to the list is the prospective successor of Arthur P. Gorman in the Senate of the United States.

The increase in the postal receipts of the country for this September over those of September of last year simply augments the evidence piling up on all hands to show a condition of increased business.

Secretary Wilson wants the establishment of agents of the Government at all the embassies, to secure information for the benefit of American farmers, and to help in the extension of our foreign trade.

With a hundred thousand tons of Alabama coal going to Mexico for the use of her railroad locomotives in competition with English coal, it looks as though a new field is open to the South for her rich products.

“The revival of all industries and the commencement of prosperity in all parts of the United States were the natural and necessary results of the action of the President and a Republican Congress.”—John Sherman.

The export trade of September was the heaviest of any month in the year, and was greater than in any September for years. It amounted to \$104,091,705, a gain of over 22 per cent over that of the September of a year ago.

Mr. Bryan kept up his calamity cry in Ohio this year despite the fact that the October statement of the national banks of the country showed that the individual deposits in the national banks were \$233,000,000 in excess of those of one year ago.

Mr. Bryan was heard to say some months ago that he would be glad if the McKinley administration could bring prosperity to the country. That was very patriotic, but has anybody heard his expressions of satisfaction since it has come?

Conservative estimates state \$100,000,000 as the figure which will probably be reached by the gold reserve of the Treasury Department before the end of the crop season. This state of affairs presents something of a contrast to the last administration.

Senator Hanna, it is understood, has only one regret regarding the Ohio campaign, and that is that Mr. Bryan did not make more speeches. The Republicans gained an average of nearly a hundred votes to the county in their majorities where Mr. Bryan went.

Silver's Low Cost.

Mr. Edwin Atkinson has recently shown from careful examination of the reports of the silver mining countries that the cost of producing silver is less than 25 cents per ounce, so that the silver used in the manufacture of a dollar would probably cost about 20 cents. He also discovers that three-fourths of the value of the silver mines of the United States is owned abroad. No wonder that the silver mine owners of this country are willing to spend millions to force the United States to adopt laws by which they can turn 20 cents' worth of their products into a dollar.